

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1833.

NO. 3695.

Newport Mercury.

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TERMS.
DOLLARS per annum.—\$1 in advance.
Paper will be discontinued (unless at the
option of the Editors) until arrearages
are paid.
Advertisements for one week for
one dollar. For each subsequent inser-
tion, one half dollar. (except where an
advertiser is open) must be paid for previous
insertion.

With's New Grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, on the "Pro-
ductive System," a method of instruc-
tion recently adopted in Germany and
Switzerland, in the place of the Inductive
System, designed for Schools and Acad-
emies, by R. C. SMITH, Author of Prac-
tical Mental Arithmetic, and Intellect-
ual and Practical Grammar.—Just receiv-
ed for Sale, by
WM. & J. H. BARBER.
March 31, 1832.

SAVINGS' BANK.

DIVIDEND was declared This
Day, of 2 1-2 per cent. on all
that have been in for the space of
months, and 1 1-4 per cent. on all
that have been in for the space of
months, agreeably to the regula-
tions of the Institution, payable on and
Saturday, the 19th instant.

B. HADWEN, Treasurer.
Newport, Jan. 18.

Resolution of Co-Part- nership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore
subsisting under the Firm of
J. & J. VARS, is this Day dissolv-
ed by mutual consent.
WILLIAM VARS,
JOHN VARS.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1833.

Assignee's Notice.

ESSRS. HORSEWELL & AL-
DRICH have made an Assignment
of their property and effects, for the
satisfaction of their Creditors. All persons
having claims against said Horsewell & Al-
drich, are requested to present them—
every person indebted to said Firm, is
requested to make immediate payment.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Assignee.
Newport, Dec. 23.

Wools and Shoes, at Cost.

THE Entire Stock in Trade of HORS-
WELL & ALDRICH, consisting of
every description of GOODS & SHOES,
a Quantity of INDIA RUBBERS,
are offered at Private Sale, at Cost, for
by, at Old Stand recently occupied by
—The Store will be opened on MON-
DAY Next, for the purpose of selling said
at Wholesale and Retail, and will
remain open for that purpose, for One
month. We have appointed CALER TRIPP Agent to
assist of the above property.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Assignee.
Newport, Dec. 23, 1832.

TO LET.

possession given on the 1st of April,
THAT large and convenient SHOP,
No. 126 Thames-street, now oc-
cupied by Benjamin Marsh, jun. as a
Store.—It has two large double
windows, with counters and glass
shelves on the sides. It was
formerly occupied for many years as a
rely store, and is an excellent stand
any kind of business. It will be let
one or more years. For terms, ap-
ply to
NICOLAS GEFFROY.
Newport, Jan. 19.

LOST.

ON Sunday last, between Newport
and Fort Adams, a sum of money
U. States and Newport Bank Bills,
wrapped in a piece of green silk, and
tied between Ninety and One
hundred Dollars.—Whoever has found
same, and will leave it at the Office
of the Newport Mercury, shall be gen-
erally rewarded.
Newport, Jan. 26.

Part of Probate, Portsmouth, Jan. 14th
WHEREAS the first Administration Ac-
count on the Estate of FELLE-
GURSTON, late of Portsmouth, deceased,
this day presented for examination and
allowance.—It is ordered, That the consid-
eration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate
to be holden at the Inn of Oliver D. Greene, in
Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday in Febru-
ary next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous
notice be given, by publishing a copy of this
order three several times in the Newport Mer-
cury, to all persons interested, to appear at
said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.
A True Copy.—Witness,
RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. Probate Clerk.

More NEW GOODS!

EDWARD F. NEWTON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, ADDITIONAL SUP-
PLIES OF
WINTER GOODS,
Making his Assortment very complete.
Newport, Nov. 17.

Cheap GOODS.

Thomas Fowler, jun.

HAVING greatly enlarged his stock of
DRY GOOD, flatters himself he
can now offer to purchasers, as good an
Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

As can be found at any other Store, and at
prices that cannot fail to please.
He has good dark Calicoes, (warranted
fast colours) at 3 cents; colored Cambrics
at 8 cents; Copper-plates at 10 cents and
Circassians at 25 cents the yard.—With
almost every other article usually enquired
for in a Dry Goods store. Customers are
respectfully invited to call and examine his
Assortment.
Newport, Nov. 17.

A TEMPTATION.

WHERE is the Lady that can, and
would not get Married, when at
TILLEY'S she can purchase Nice Lace
three yards wide, for a Wedding dress,
at One Dollar and Fifty Cents the yard.
Newport, Jan. 19.

Schuylkill & Lehigh Coal.

SCHUYLKILL COAL, now on the
Wharf, and for Sale in quantities to
suit purchasers, by
JOSHUA SAYER.
A cargo of LEHIGH COAL will
be received in a few days.
Newport, Dec. 8.

To be Let,

THE Dwelling-House in
Thames-Street, next to
Mr. George Eng's, which has
been lately and thoroughly
repaired, and is in complete order.—
For terms, apply to
CHRIS. G. CHAMPLIN
Newport, Sept. 8.

For Sale,

THE Dwelling-House and
Lot of Land in Spring-
Street, formerly occupied by
tepuu Deblais.—The Estate is in
complete order.—For terms, apply to
N. S. RUGGLES.
Newport, August 4.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 7, 1833.
ORDERED, That all Executors and
Administrators on unsettled Estates,
who have not settled their Accounts within
One Year, be and they are hereby notified
to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden
at the State-House in Newport, on the first
Monday in February next, and present their
Accounts for settlement. Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 7, 1833.
THE Administrator, with the Will annex-
ed, on the Estate of ELIZABETH
BREESE, late of Newport, Widow, dec. pre-
sented his final Account on said Estate, for al-
lowance.—It is ordered, that the same be re-
ceived, and the consideration thereof referred
to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the
State-House in Newport, on the first Monday
in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that
previous notice be given by publishing a copy
of this Order three several times in the New-
port Mercury, to all persons interested, to ap-
pear at said time and place, and be heard.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 7, 1833.
WHEREAS the Administrator's Account
on the Estate of JACOB CLARKE, late
of Newport, deceased, was this day pre-
sented to this Court for examination and al-
lowance.—It is ordered, and decreed, That
the consideration thereof be referred to a Court
of Probate, to be holden at the State-House
in Newport, on the first Monday in February
next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous
notice be given, by publishing a copy of this
order three several times in the Newport Mer-
cury, to all persons interested, to appear at
said time and place, and be heard. By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, Jan. 7, 1833.
WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing,
purporting to be the last Will and Testa-
ment of ROBERT BAILEY, late of Tiverton,
dec. is this day presented for approval, and
Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered,
That the consideration thereof be referred to a
Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of
Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first
Monday in February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
and that previous notice be given, by publish-
ing a Copy of this Order, three several times
in the Newport Mercury, to all persons inter-
ested to appear at said time and place, if they
see fit, and be heard.
A True Copy.—Witness,
ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON METROPOLITAN,
STANZAS.

THE Evening tide is flowing
Away to other strands;
The sunset light is glowing
Upon the shining sands;
The free light birds are sleeping
On Ocean's waveless breast;
While heaven's sweet stars are weeping
In silence o'er their rest.

So, ebb the tide of Feeling,
So Beauty must decay,
And leave us while it's stealing
Far on Time's shore away.
The morning ties that bound us
To life with all its woes,
Must wither, too, around us,
Like freshness from the rose.

And Love, who once could weave us
A wreath of rosy flowers;
His little bark must leave us,
For other hearts than ours.
His shining freight of sorrows
Are hid by sunny Hope;
And often, too, he borrows
Her wizard telescope.

And Friendship, too, will flatter,
With all its fancied truth;
And perish on life's altar.
The sacrifice of youth.
Then who shall blame us grieving
For hours of morning pain,
Which Memory is leaving
As monuments to Time?

Thus ebb the tide of Feeling,
So Passion must decay;
Till Truth stands forth revealing
The realms of better day.
To ties that withered round us,
New being shall be given,
And happy souls surround us,
In quietude—in HEAVEN!

THE DEEP.

BY J. O. C. BRAINARD.

There's beauty in the deep:—
The wave is bluer than the sky;
And though the light shines bright on high,
More softly do the sea-gems glow
That sparkle in the depths below;
The rain-bow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And Sun and Moon most sweetly shine
Upon the ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep:—
It is not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore—
They are but earthly sounds, that tell
How little of the sea-nymph's shell.
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies, on spongy banks, away.
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep:—
Above, let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave;
Above, let care and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow to the end;
Here, far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy, and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that yells above.
There's quiet in the deep.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1833

Mr. Robbins, from the Library Com-
mittee, to whom had been referred the
proposals of Duff Green, for printing a
stereotype edition of the Laws and
Treaties of the U. S.—and of Peter
Perce, for publishing a Documentary
History of the United States—reported
a bill contracting for a number of copies
of said laws and history.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Wilkins, from the committee ap-
pointed on the President's Message of
the 16th inst. reported a bill further to
provide for the collection of Duties.

The first section of this bill provides
that whenever, in consequence of un-
lawful obstructions, combination, or
menaces, it shall become impracticable
to collect the duties in the usual way, in
any district, the President of the United
States may direct the removal of the
custom house to some secure place, either
on land or on board some vessel,
where the collector shall reside and
detain vessels and cargoes arriving, until
the Duties be paid; that in case of any
attempt to take such vessel or cargo
from the custody of the proper officer,
otherwise than by process issuing from
the U. S. Courts, the President may
authorise the employment of the land
or naval forces, or the militia to prevent
their removal, to protect such officer,
and to suppress any armed or riotous
assemblage opposing the execution of
the revenue laws.

The 2d section extends the jurisdic-
tion of the U. S. Circuit Courts to all
cases arising under the revenue laws, for
which provision is not already made;
and gives a party, sustaining damage on
account of acts done under these laws,
a remedy by suit for damage in the U. S.
Circuit Court in the district where the
aggressor resides or is found. All prop-
erty taken or detained under any law
of the United States, is declared to be
irreplevable, and subject only to the
orders of the United States Courts;
and its dispossession or rescue, or at-
tempting of either, is declared to be a

misdeemeanor, punishable according to
the 22d section of an act passed April
30th, 1790.

By the 3d section, it is provided, that
when a suit shall be commenced against
any U. S. officer in the Courts of any
State on account of acts done under the
laws of the Union, it may be removed
to the Circuit Courts of the U. S.—
and when no copy of the record and
proceedings in the State Court can be
obtained, upon such removal, authority
is given for proceeding as in actions
originally brought in the Circuit Courts,
and on failure of so proceeding, for the
 rendition of judgment of non pros against
the plaintiff.

The 4th section directs the mode of
supplying the want of such copy, by
affidavit or otherwise, and authorizes
the Circuit Courts to proceed with the
record thus supplied.

By the 5th section, the President,
whenever officially informed that the
execution of the laws is, or will be ob-
structed by military force, or other un-
lawful means, too great to be overcome
by the civil power, is authorised to issue
his proclamation, requiring all such
military or other force to disperse; on
failure of which, he may employ the
land and naval forces, or the militia to
suppress it and to execute the law.

The 6th section gives authority to the
Marshal, under the direction of the
judge for the district, whenever the use
of jails within the State is not allowed,
for the imprisonment of persons arrest-
ed or committed under the laws of the
Union, to use other convenient places
for that purpose. By the 7th and last
section, authority is given to any judge
of the Supreme or District Court of the
United States to grant a writ of habeas
corpus, in certain cases, and ordains a
penalty for a neglect to make return
or a false return thereto.

The bill having been read, the con-
sideration of it was postponed until to-
morrow.

The Land Bill was then taken up,
and after some debate, the Senate adj.
Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on
the Post Office, &c. to whom had been
referred the resolution of the 2d inst. on
the subject of the reduction of the post-
age on letters, and particularly on that
of abolishing the postage on newspaper s,
made an unfavorable report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, the bill
reported yesterday, to provide for the
collection of the revenue, was taken up.
A motion to postpone the bill to Thurs-
day week was lost, 9 to 37, and after
an animated debate, it was made the
special order of the day for Monday
next, the 28th inst.

In the debate, Mr. Grundy said, that
as the fatal 1st of February was at hand,
a long postponement should not be made.
He was in favor of acting speedily.

Mr. Miller, of S. C. went into a vin-
dication of Ordinance of South-Carolina
—he said gentlemen might obviate the
effects they appeared so much to dread,
as about to take place on the 1st of Feb.
if they would pass the Tariff Law now
before the other House, as it was. The
consideration of this bill ought to be
postponed for the longest time, to give
gentlemen every opportunity to reflect
calmly upon it.

Mr. Clay hoped that, in deliberating
upon this important matter, the House
would not be quickened or retarded in
its action by the course of South-Car-
olina. He had no hesitation in saying,
that was in favor of clothing the govern-
ment with all necessary and constitutional
power to execute the laws of the coun-
try. If the present bill gave it this
power, and no more, he should vote for
it; if it gave more power, he should op-
pose it.

Mr. Poindexter was in favor of de-
laying the consideration of the bill. It
was of too much importance, he said,
to be very hastily passed upon. He de-
nounced it as altering the Constitution,
and making the President a military
despot. He commented upon several
of its provisions, and declared that they,
in terms, abrogated essential features in
the Constitution.—Mr. Frelinghuysen
replied, and contended that the bill gave
no more power to the President than
had heretofore been given by other acts
of Congress in previous times. He
said it was purely judicial in its nature,
and only authorised the President to
use force when the laws were forcibly
resisted.—Mr. Wilkins said, that it was
not denied that South-Carolina intend-
ed forcible resistance to the Revenue
Laws.

Mr. Calhoun rose and stated, that
South Carolina never intended resis-
tance by violence.—Mr. Wilkins con-
tinued, and contended that the whole
action of the State showed that the laws
there were intended so to be set at naught
by some means or other—if necessary,
by force—and that this bill made pro-

vision merely for the collection of the
revenue, with the least possible risk of
collision—throwing, as far as it could,
the whole business before the Courts.—
Mr. Miller again rose, and denounced
the bill as bestowing extraordinary
powers upon the President—as intend-
ing to coerce into obedience, by force
of arms, the State of South Carolina,
which State had acted in her sovereign
capacity, and was not amenable to any
other power for anything she might do
in that capacity. He explicitly admitted
that secession was not a constitutional
right. Mr. Bibb approached the bill
with great solemnity, and with appre-
hension of the unconstitutional character
of some of its provisions. Mr. Brown
and Mr. King professed themselves in
favor of giving the bill full, fair, and early
consideration, but both reprobated the
haste with which it was proposed, at so
early a day as Thursday, to take it up.

Mr. Calhoun rose in his place, and
stated that he was about to offer certain
resolutions to the Senate, affirming what
he considered to be the principles on
which the government was founded, and
which, if adopted by the Senate, would
secure the rejection of the Bill reported
by the Judiciary Committee; which
bill, he said, was in the very teeth of
those principles. He then went into an
argument to show that the government
was founded by the States, as Sovereigns,
and not by the people in their collective
capacity—that in delegating power to
the general government, the States had
not parted with an iota of their sovereignty
—that they were the judges in the
last resort as to any breach of the con-
tract—that this was a political, not a
social compact, &c. &c.

He declared that, in his opinion, if
the Bill reported passed, it would put
in jeopardy the liberty of the country,
and go far to make a consolidated govern-
ment. He spoke forcibly, but moder-
ately, and concluded by offering his
resolutions, which were read and ordered
to be printed.

The resolutions of Mr. Calhoun,
were then, after some debate, made
the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The resolutions offered yesterday by
Mr. Calhoun, were taken up for consid-
eration.

The resolutions having been read.
Mr. Mangum said, that he did not
perceive that any benefit could result
from the discussion of these resolutions
at this time. There was other business
of importance before the Senate, to the
immediate action on which the disposi-
tion of that body pointed. With a view,
therefore, to save the time of the Sen-
ate, and to bring the whole subject un-
der consideration together, he would
move to postpone the further considera-
tion of the resolutions till Monday

Mr. Calhoun expressed his acquies-
cence in the motion. He had no desire
to anticipate the discussion on the bill.
He merely desired to have an opportu-
nity of being heard at an early period,
on the subject of his resolutions. On
motion of Mr. Grundy, however, the
motion was withdrawn, and the subjoin-
ed he offered as a substitute for the origi-
nal resolutions:—

Resolved. That by the Constitution
of the United States, certain powers are
delegated to the general Government,
and those not delegated nor prohibited
to the States, are reserved to the States,
respectively, or to the People.

2. Resolved. That one of the powers
expressly granted by the Constitution to
the General Government, and prohibited
to the States, is that of laying duties on
imports.

3. Resolved. That the power to lay
imports is by the Constitution wholly
transferred from the State authorities to
the General Government, without any
reservation of power or right on the
part of the States.

4. Resolved. That the Tariff Laws
of 1828 and 1832 are exercises of the
constitutional power possessed by the
Congress of the United States, whatever
various opinions may exist as to their
policy and justice.

5. Resolved. That an attempt on
the part of a State to annul an act of
Congress passed upon any subject ex-
clusively confided by the Constitution to
Congress, is an encroachment on the
rights of the General Government.

6. Resolved. That attempts to ob-
struct or prevent the execution of the
several acts of Congress imposing duties
on imports, whether by Ordinances of
Conventions or Legislative enactments,
are not warranted by the Constitution,
and are dangerous to the political in-
stitutions of the country.

Mr. Grundy moved that his resolu-
tions be printed.

Mr. Webster suggested that the mo-
tion, to be correct, in point of form,
should be, to postpone the whole

ject till Monday, and in the mean time to print the amendment.

Mr. Mangum then varied his motion to embrace the two objects; and the motion for postponement was then agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to distribute, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands.

Several speeches were made for and against the bill, and various expedients were resorted to, prevent the taking of the question. Great interest was manifested by Mr. Clay and the friends of the bill, to carry it, without further delay, and on the other side to defeat it. Finally, after several close divisions, the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Clay and with the understanding that the question should be taken to-morrow.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill to give effect to the 8th article of the Treaty with Spain; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill prohibiting the officers of the Customs from trading in articles subject to duty; which was read and ordered to a second reading. Several private bills passed stages. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Poindexter. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate two hours and a half, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Mangum then moved to strike out the restrictions upon the States, requiring the application of the appropriations to the objects of Internal Improvements, education, and colonization of free persons of color, which was negatived—yeas 16, nays 23. The bill was then reported to the Senate the amendments adopted in Committee were concurred in, and as amended, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate then at a quarter before 8 o'clock, P. M. adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 25.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, was read a third time. After several attempts at amendments, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by Yeas 24. Nays 20.

So the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence. And the Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 21.

THE TARIFF.

The Bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on Imports, occupied the House in an animated debate, until the hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Several petitions for an increase of duty on coal and manufactured common salt imported into the U. S. were presented and referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams spoke in support of the resolutions until the expiration of the hour for morning business.

THE TARIFF.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, and took up the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports.

Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, who had possession of the floor, addressed the committee in opposition to the bill.

After Mr. Reed had concluded, Mr. Appleton rose and addressed the committee in opposition to the bill. After speaking some time, Mr. A. gave way to a motion to rise, which was negatived; the motion was subsequently resumed and carried and the committee rose.

Mr. Verplanck expressed the wish of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the question now before the committee of the House should be no longer delayed. The eyes of the country were upon the House, and he hoped, with his colleague, that gentlemen would be prepared to go through with the details of the bill. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Burgess said, anxious as the nation was for a decision upon this question he hoped that every gentleman would be afforded an opportunity of being heard on the subject. He, for one, hoped to be heard upon it; and he hoped they were not to be urged on to a precipitate decision upon the question tomorrow, which might prevent himself, as well as others, from delivering their sentiments to the House.

Mr. Wilde expressed his anxiety, that a speedy decision should be come to upon this important subject. He, as well as the gentleman from Rhode Island, wished to be heard upon it. If the member from Massachusetts would yield the floor, and the House consent to go into committee, he (Mr. W.) would, late as it was, go into the subject.

After some remarks from Mr. Carson, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Adams for calling on the President and Secretary for information explanatory

of their views relative to the reduction of duties expressed in the message and report, were taken up. Mr. Hoffman addressed the House upon the resolutions, until the hour appropriated to morning business had nearly expired, when Mr. Kenyon obtained the floor, but gave way to the order of the day. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff Bill. Mr. Appleton resumed his speech against the bill, which he concluded after speaking three hours. Mr. H. Everett then addressed the Committee about two hours against the bill, when he gave way to a motion by Mr. W. B. Shepard, that the committee rise, which was negatived—yeas 70, nays 77. Mr. E. then proceeded, and after speaking about half an hour, concluded his remarks. Mr. Wilde then obtained the floor, and was proceeding with his remarks in favor of the bill.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Tariff Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Wilde concluded his speech in favor of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, on the opposite side. Mr. V. had proceeded for a considerable time, when he gave way for a motion by Mr. Arnold, for the rising of the Committee.

The motion prevailed—yeas 68, nays 62.

So the Committee rose.

In the House, Mr. Speight moved again to go into Committee, and demanded the yeas and nays.

This motion, after a motion to adjourn, has been negatived, was carried—yeas 90 nays 75.

Mr. Vinton again resumed his remarks, in committee of the whole, and occupied the floor until seven o'clock.

During the course of Mr. Vinton's speech he had observed that he would sooner see every man who occupied the seats around him swept away—he would sooner see the rivers of this land run with blood, and one half of the population of this fair Republic perish by the sword, than see one jot or one tittle of that sacred Constitution which had been bequeathed to us by our fathers, or the laws obliterated by force; when a sudden cry was heard from Mr. McDuffie, of Robespierre! This cry was instantly followed by hisses from various quarters of the House. The Chair called to order.

Considerable sensation prevailed for a moment, but soon subsided, which finally resulted in Mr. McDuffie's saying—he could not help involuntarily making the exclamation he had uttered. He admitted that strictly considered, it could not be said to be perfectly in order, though it was no more than what often happened, in all parts of the world. As he had been out of order he owed an apology to the House; but none to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Watson now moved for the rising of the Committee; but the motion failed, Yeas 63 Nays 72.

Mr. W. accordingly took the floor, and went into a speech in opposition to the bill.

Friday, Jan. 25.

At 1 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff. Mr. Wayne in the chair. Mr. Arnold resumed his speech against the bill, which he concluded after speaking two hours and a half. Mr. Cambreleng then addressed the Committee in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wilde, and in favor of the general principle of reducing the duties, and concluded at nearly five o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Irvin, who addressed the committee against the bill almost an hour.

Mr. Burgess then moved the Committee to rise, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Wilde, who went into at length, an explanation of his former remarks. He explained to Mr. Cambreleng, at considerable extent, disclaiming all disrespect in his remarks of last Wednesday towards the State of N. York, her statesmen, her political parties. Mr. Cambreleng replied, and Mr. Vinton followed—all explaining in reference to what had passed last evening. Mr. Burgess then renewed his motion (at half past six) which prevailed—yeas 75, nays 50. So the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution which, by consent was laid on the table until Monday; the object of which was, to instruct the Committee of the Whole, to report to the House the bill in relation to the tariff, so modified, as to spread the present proposed rate of reduction on protected articles, over five or six years.

If this reduction should prevail, the bill thus modified will then be before the House, and within their control as to the previous question, &c.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for carrying on certain works of Internal Improvement.

This report excited considerable interest in the House; the members crowded around the Clerk's desk to ascertain whether their States had been forgotten or neglected.

A resolution was this day adopted, admitting the ladies to seats on the floor, of the house, during the remainder of the session.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Bill was again taken up, when Mr. Burgess occupied the floor to a speech of more than three hours, against the bill. Being much exhausted, the Committee rose at his request, and then the House adjourned.—Mr. Burgess will conclude his speech on Monday.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Ship Poland, Capt. Richardson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th of December.

The Citadel of Antwerp still held out. The Fort St. Laurent, an important out-work of the Citadel, was captured by the French on the night of the 13th of Dec.

The papers contain numerous accounts of the various assaults and sorties made to day, which we deem it unnecessary to publish.

The former ministers of the King of Belgium had resumed their stations.

Nothing of a decisive character had occurred at Oporto. Gen. Solignac, a French officer of repute, had been appointed to the command of Don Pedro's forces. Some supplies of provisions, ammunition and men, had succeeded in passing up the Douro, notwithstanding the batteries erected on the banks by the Miguelites. Strong hopes are expressed by the friends of Don Pedro, that England and France will take a decided part in his favor.

Don Miguel had reached the Headquarters of his army, and caused the most respectful replies to be made to the complaints of the British government of injuries sustained by her ships from his batteries. He had not succeeded, notwithstanding the exertions of the Carlists, in effecting a loan at Paris.

The French papers have a report of the interference of the Emperor of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, which seems altogether unfounded. The son of the Pacha of Egypt it is said, was rapidly advancing towards Constantinople; and as the force which the Sultan can oppose to him is wholly inadequate, he has claimed and received the assistance of the Emperor Nicholas. A large Russian force is asserted to have assembled at Odessa, to be embarked forthwith for the defence of the Capital. This report has aroused the jealousy of Austria, and she would remonstrate against the interference of Russia.

All was tranquil in France.

The Elections in England and Ireland were nearly concluded, and the liberal papers assert that they have resulted favorably to Ministers. Cobbett has been completely foiled at Manchester. The French Editors look upon the result as favorable to a continuance of the alliance between the two countries.—A new creation of Peers had taken place.

An election riot occurred at Sheffield on the 14th. A mob of 8,000 or 9,000 broke the windows of the Tontine, and of the Bank, and committed various other acts of violence. The military were at length called in, and after the usual formalities such as reading the Riot Act, firing blank cartridges, &c. without abating the violence of the mob, were commanded to fire with ball. The result was, that five persons were killed, and several others wounded. Several of the ringleaders were taken into custody.

Stratford Canning had left London for Paris, on his way to Madrid, to complete as it was understood, the Treaty between England, Spain, and France, relating to Portugal.

Ferdinand is represented to be in a precarious state being very ill, and his recovery doubtful. The Queen Regent was exerting her influence with the liberal party in case of the King's demise.

It is said the policy of the Ministry of France and England is, to enter into a treaty, for the recognition of Queen Donna Maria.

We annex an official declaration of the Court of Prussia to the German Diet relative to Holland and Belgium, from which it would appear that the other continental powers will not permit France to do any thing more than get possession of the citadel without interfering in behalf of Holland, and thus bring about a general war. The following is the declaration.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

Made to the German Diet, Dec. 6, 1832.

It is known to the Most Serene Diet, that Great Britain and France have projected coercive measures against Holland, in order to put into execution the Twenty four Articles of the treaty of London, dated 12th Nov. 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures, according to the terms of a Convention concluded between the two said Powers, are limited to the capture of the citadel of Antwerp, it is impossible in case of resistance on the part of Holland, to conceive such a state of things without war, and to look upon this war between Holland and the two Powers as, in the course of events, without extreme danger to the general peace of Europe.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia have not failed to take steps to oppose those measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that those three powers have refused to take part in or to approve of them.

However, as Great Britain and France in their own position, and their relations with Belgium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned Representative of Prussia, as a consequence of the confidential communication made sometime since to the Federal Legations has been authorized to be caused to be entered in the Protocol of the Diet that orders have been given by the King his master, that the 7th corps d'armee, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Guelldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same that the 8th corps stationed on the Rhine shall serve as a corps de reserve in support of this force.

Information of the meaning of this measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, or the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever, by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp.

By virtue of superior orders, the undersigned communicates the preceding for the information of the Diet.

Frankfort, Dec. 6, 1832.

(Signed) NAGLER.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

PORTUGAL.

We have received accounts from Oporto to the 9th December. It appears that Don Miguel was still in possession of the batteries at the entrance of the Douro, and that it is impossible for any vessel to enter without the permission of Don Miguel's forces. A continual fire is also kept up on the town with shells and shot, and frequent loss of life is the consequence. The Lord of the Isles, steamer, with troops and gun-powder, by stratagem, got in without a shot being fired at her, in consequence of her having the English flag and pendant flying; the occupiers of the batteries having received a severe reprimand for firing on the Raven. On the 6th inst. the forces of Don Pedro made a sortie on Don Miguel's camp on the south side of the river, whilst they were at dinner, and in consequence of the surprise, the greater part were put to the sword, and the camp was set on fire. Two Portuguese and one French merchant vessel had been sunk in endeavoring to pass the batteries. The Soho steamer had arrived and landed troops outside the entrance of the harbor.

BOSTON, JAN. 30.

Capture of the Citadel of Antwerp by the French.

The brig Alexander, Capt. Pendleton, arrived at this port yesterday from Amsterdam, whence she sailed on the 29th of December.

Capt. Pendleton states that the Citadel of Antwerp surrendered to the French on the 24th of December, after a vigorous and obstinate defence. It was computed that the French threw into the Citadel 16,000 bomb shells, which destroyed all the provisions and water, and left no other alternative to the veteran commander but to surrender, having heroically defended the fortress the two last days without food or drink. The loss of the French was estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Several thousand were destroyed by springing the Dykes. The French destroyed several gun-boats in the river, and one sloop of war was nearly destroyed, and was taken possession of by the French. The French troops marched into the Citadel on the 25th. The loss of the Dutch was not stated. Capt. Pendleton understood that the Austrian, Prussian and Russian Governments would take sides with Holland, and it was supposed a general war would be the result of the capture of the Citadel; in fact, it was reported that an army of 100,000 Russians were already on the march for the frontiers.

January 31.

Mr. J. M. Reelf, the passenger in brig Alexander, at this port from Amsterdam, states that Gen. Chasse fought until his troops were entirely without defence, all the supposed bomb-proof places having been proved the reverse, and every building in the Citadel burnt; that eighty Dutch ells of the main wall was thrown down into the ditch; that he had provisions enough, but no water. Under these circumstances Gen Chasse opened a capitulation with Gen. Gerard, offering to surrender the Citadel, if the garrison were freely permitted to march out with flying colors. The French General agreed to his terms, provided he surrendered all the Dutch fortresses in Belgium under his command. Gen. Chasse then despatched a courier to the King of Holland, for authority to accede to this proposition; but the King peremptorily refused. Thereupon Gen. Chasse, finding his troops without food or drink, was compelled to surrender the fortress.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1833.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

By the ship Calhoun, arrived at New York from Charleston, papers of that date to the evening of the 23d ult. have been received.

From the sentiments expressed in Nullification papers, it appears to be certain that the Ordinance which was ordered to go into operation on the 1st of February (yesterday,) will be practically suspended until it be seen in what manner Congress shall dispose of the New Tariff Bill before Congress.

At an immense Free Trade meeting, held at the Circus in Charleston, on the evening of the 23d ult. Lt. Gov. Charles C. Pandney, presided.—Judge Colcock addressed the meeting in a speech, as the State Rights Evening Post says, "replete with warm and patriotic sentiments of patriotism," which concluded by the reading of a string of resolutions, occupying nearly two columns of that paper, in which the principles of the President's Proclamation are denounced in the most unmeasured terms, and all the doctrines of Nullification to their fullest extent, are revived and joined.—The length of these Resolutions prevents our inserting them.

Ex-Governor Hamilton seconded the resolutions in a long and animated speech, teeming with devotion to his country, ardent and enthusiastic appeals to the patriotism and intelligence of the meeting. The Charleston Gazette remarks,—"We hope we shall do acceptable service transferring to our columns that portion of his speech which is officially reported, but what he says must be deemed for the present, the 'law of the realm.'"

Among other remarks, he observed that he cordially approved of that resolution which recommended to the President to avoid any conflict with Federal authorities pending the Bill before Congress for a modification of the Tariff. That we owe it to ourselves—to the cause in which we were engaged—and to the friends of Free Trade and Constitutional Liberty throughout the other States, to institute at this moment no proceedings, which by such conflict, might have an inauspicious influence on the Bill in question. We moreover owed it to the measures now in progress in the Legislature of Virginia. Fortunately, we stood on ground where we might pause, without affecting injuriously our honor, or the cause supported.—The civil process of rebellion, enacted by the Legislature under the Ordinance, was at the option of a citizen who thought proper to use it. It is true the State has declared the Tariff null and void, but it was for a citizen to determine for himself when he would pursue his remedy. Believing that a conflict, accompanied by a thing like physical violence, at this period, would have a most injurious tendency, and that the worst designs were in such an event, he unjustly imputed our party, he earnestly recommended the adoption of the resolution. For himself, he could alone speak, but was free to declare that his conduct would be guided by the conciliatory tone of the resolution in question.

He had, in December last, sent out shipment of rice to Havana, and directed the proceeds to be returned to this port in sugar, for the express purpose of making the question under the Ordinance. He should now, in the crisis presented by the unexpected course events had taken in Congress and the Legislature of Virginia, permit his importation, and arrival, to go into the custom house store, and wait the issue of the measures which he had referred. This course or the alternative of bonding his goods was open to every citizen by which a conflict between the Federal authorities and ourselves could be avoided until Congress rises. The recent message of the President, by which all intention of the immediate use of force is disclaimed, makes such a decision free from any difficult that a most fastidious sense of honor could suggest. We are in fact in the trenches, resting on our arms, and in a position in which moderation and forbearance will give a vastly augmented efficiency to our resistance, when we are called upon to make it."

Gov. Hamilton was succeeded by Col. Preston, whose speech was received with bursts of applause. The resolutions were then adopted.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Message of the President of the 16th ult. was received in Charleston on the 20th, having been sent in four days by express. A meeting of the Nullifiers was held on the 22d, and of their proceedings, and resolutions, we have noticed above. The Charleston Courier of the 21st says,—"It is worthy of the high source from which it emanates, and of the momentous subject of which it treats. It is at once temperate and firm—and apparently dictated by an equal desire to assert the just supremacy of the Federal Government, and avoid collision with the authorities of South Carolina, unless for the purpose of repelling aggression."

LAZEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Florida, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, London papers to the 27th Dec. have been received. The extracts given in the New York papers of Wednesday, relate almost exclusively to the surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp, the terms of its capitulation will be found below.—The papers contain no other news of importance.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.

The citadel surrendered yesterday. The act of capitulation consists of ten articles, and its purport is—

That the citadel of Antwerp, Tete de Flanders, Burcht, D'Austroval, and Gendrecht, should be immediately given up.

That the commander and his garrison should be considered as prisoners of war until the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liekenshoek.

That the garrison should leave the citadel with all the honors of war.

That the garrison should lie its arms in the glacis of the citadel, on the side next of the esplanade.

That the garrison should only take away with it such articles as belong immediately to the officers and privates.

That the materiel which defended the citadel should be considered as the property of the Belgian government.

That an inventory should be taken of the materiel, &c.

That two battalions of French infantry should take immediate possession of the posts of the half moon, the curtain towards the esplanade, and one of the gates of the citadel.

That should the King of Holland consent to the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liekenshoek, Gen. Chasse and the garrison should be escorted by the French to the frontiers of Holland, and there have their arms returned them.

The 16th article makes mention that the gunboats lying in the Scheldt, near the citadel and in the polders, should not be considered as included in the present treaty, Gen. Chasse having declared that they were under the command of Captain Koopman, and that he had no control whatever over them.

In conformity with these articles, the French took possession of the different posts mentioned, and jointly with the Dutch, keep the guards of the citadel. Until the return of the messenger to the Hague nothing will be definitely settled, and a great deal will depend on the reply of the King of Holland as to his true intentions. Those best acquainted with Dutch politics, feel certain that William never will consent to give up the forts in question voluntarily, & from the consistency of the line of politics he has hitherto followed, the French will be compelled to reduce these forts, and take them if they can.

The Steam-Boat Benj. Franklin, Capt. E. B. Coleman, arrived here yesterday forenoon from New-York.—She left New-York on Wednesday afternoon, and next morning owing to the severe N. E. gale, was compelled to put into New-London, which port she left yesterday morning.—The Benj. Franklin will leave here this afternoon, on her return to New-York.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—The Charleston Courier of Jan. 22d, says:—

"We understand that ten or twelve 13 pounders, with upwards of two thousand stand of arms and other warlike appurtenances, for the use of the State, arrived here on Saturday, in the brig Jones from New-York."

In noticing a paragraph, that Mr. Noah was about to establish a newspaper at Washington, to support the claims of Judge McLean as a candidate for the Presidency, the National Intelligencer remarks:—

"The above is so far true, we believe, as that Mr. Noah is about to commence a newspaper here. For the rest, without knowing anything on the subject, we should doubt its correctness."

U. S. PENSIONERS.—By a statement from the Pension Office, laid before Congress, it appears, that the number of applicants for pensions under the Act of June 7, 1832, is 14,260, of which 474 are from Rhode-Island.—Among the applicants who have obtained Pensions, is Mr. ENOS PECKHAM, of his town, who, in May next, will have attained the age of One Hundred Years!

FORT ADAMS.—In the bill making appropriations for Fortifications, (approved by the President,) is the sum of \$100,000 for Fort Adams.

EXCESSIVE COLD.—At Quebec, 17th Jan. the mercury in Fahrenheit fell to 10 below zero! There had been a heavy drifting fall of snow. At noon, the mercury rose to 18 below zero.

At Norridgewock, Maine, on the 19th Jan. the mercury fell to 36 below zero. colder than was ever before known in that State, and within three degrees of freezing quicksilver.

CHOLERA.—A Paris paper of Dec. 26th, says,—"The Archbishop of Paris has to-day caused high mass to be celebrated on account of the cessation of the Cholera. The day was badly chosen, for 153 cases of cholera are announced this morning."

TARIFF BILL.—With regard to the

passage of the Tariff Bill, the National Intelligencer of Monday last, says:—

"The Tariff Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives, without any question having yet been determined concerning it, and apparently without approximating to one.—Whether a decision is arrived at sooner or later, or at all, depends on the disposition of the members to refrain from debate, or even from proposing amendments."

This difficulty of arriving at a conclusion will perhaps puzzle those who may not be familiar with the rules, and the practice of the House of Representatives. We will explain them, as we understand them, in reference to the present position of the Tariff Bill.—This bill is before a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Committee of the Whole, there is no such thing as a previous question to preclude debate, and cut off amendments.

Debate and amendment must cease voluntarily, before the bill can be reported to the House with or without amendment. The bill cannot be got out of committee, by the House refusing leave to sit again; because a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union has leave to sit again and again without asking it. This privilege exists under the Rules. The House cannot obtain control of the bill, so as to apply the Previous Question, &c. (the screws,) by discharging the Committee of the Whole from the bill, because then it will not have been first voted upon in the committee of the whole as requested by another rule in relation to all bills for raising revenue or laying taxes. There must be a previous vote of the Committee upon the bill.

We do not believe, however, that there is a disposition in the opponents of the bill to defeat it by any indirection.—If they prove to be a minority, the rights of the majority will be respected. Before the close of this week probably, the fate of the bill in the House of Representatives will be settled. What the fate will be, it becomes every day more difficult to foretell. It seems to be thought that its opponents have gained strength since it was first introduced into the House.

Col. Harnden, by whom Mr. Avery was arrested in New Hampshire, in a letter to the editor of the Gazette, observes, that the Governor of Rhode-Island declined paying him any portion of the reward offered by the Legislature for his apprehension, because no proclamation had been issued, nor had any positive assurance that his expenses would be paid been given by the citizens of Fall River.

CHARLESTON BANK ROBBERY.—The remainder of the money stolen from the Bank of South Carolina, being 43,000 dollars, has been recovered. Barton, the robber, divulged the secret of his hiding place. It appears, he had concealed this sum in the wall of his shop. The whole amount stolen from the Bank (\$156,000,) has now been recovered, with the exception of 22 dollars.

In pairs and singly.—As an evidence of the extent to which volunteers are "pouring in" with their proffers of service to the Governor of South-Carolina, the Charleston Mercury publishes a letter from North Carolina, in which "two highly respectable gentlemen" have tendered their services to fight against the United States. On the other hand, it has been asserted, that General Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has tendered his services to the President. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

The Legislature of Vermont, at its late session, incorporated a company, with a capital of one million of dollars, to construct a rail road from the west shore of Connecticut River to Lake Champlain.

MR. RANDOLPH.—Much says the N. York Commercial Advertiser, has recently been said of the supposed murder of this gentleman, near Rahway, N. J. We have just received a letter from a friend at that place, in which he says "that it is now the prevailing opinion, at Rahway that Mr. Randolph has not been murdered, but that he has gone off for purposes best known to himself."

WEST INDIES.—A late number of the Jamaica Courier, says—"The state of some of the Windward Islands is deplorable. The inhabitants of Trinidad are in a state of excitement bordering on resistance to constituted authorities. St. Lucia is also in a similar condition. The planters and the Governor are at issue. The former appear to spurn with indignation the offer of 58,000l. on the conditions imposed—that is, to adopt the orders in Council, which they declare never can or will be enforced in that colony! Various desertions take place among the negroes, who, with many of their owners, are making their escape to Martinique, in defiance of the Governor's Proclamation."

Another Government Express left Washington on Saturday, for Charleston, the object of which was not known.

A work has been published in Boston which purports to be the private diary of Sir George Cockburn, kept on board the vessel which carried out Napoleon to St. Helena, in 1815, by his private Secretary. There is said to be no doubt of its authenticity, as the manuscript was procured from the family of the secretary by a gentleman of Salem who resided some time at St. Helena. Its publication was also commenced in England, but discontinued from motives of state policy.

STEAM CARRIAGES.—By the recent arrivals it seems that Steam Carriages are about to be introduced on the Common Roads upon the Continent, as well as those in England. Vehicles of this description are now in construction to be run between Lubec and Hamburg, while others are being built at Copenhagen, to be put upon the new road between Kiel and Altona. So that it appears that Steam Coaches will be brought into use in the different parts of Europe and in this Country about the same time.

The Councils of Baltimore have determined to erect a monument to the memory of the Sisters of Charity, who died in that city while attending the sick of the cholera last summer.

A letter from Washington, dated the 26th, says:—"A full house may now be anticipated, every day, as a resolution passed this morning, admitting the Ladies to seats on the floor, during the remainder of the session."

KENTUCKY STATE BANK.—A Bill has passed to a second reading in the Legislature of Kentucky, for the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of three millions of dollars—one million to be subscribed by the state, for which scrip, bearing four per cent. interest, and redeemable in thirty years, is to be issued, and two millions to be subscribed by individuals—not more than four branches—two north and two south of the Kentucky river.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, JAN. 1833.

Therm.				Winds.	Appearances of the Weather.
Bar.	Therm.	Therm.	Therm.		
Jan. 1	48	30	44	SW W	Showerly all day
2	32	42	34	N NE E	Clear and pleasant
3	38	46	44	NE SSE	Cloudy all day
4	40	49	46	SW	Clear and pleasant
5	46	53	52	SW	Clear, calm & pleasant
6	44	53	48	SW NW	Cloudy day and evening
7	37	42	28	SW	Cloudy A. M. clear
8	22	32	32	NNE	Cloudy A. M. snow ev.
9	30	38	36	NW SW	Clear and pleasant
10	37	42	33	SW N	Rain A. M. cloudy P. M.
11	30	18	12	WSW NW	Cloudy and blustering
12	16	28	20	WNW	Clear and blustering
13	18	31	30	WSW W	Clear and blustering
14	26	37	22	SW NW	Blustering and clear
15	8	28	10	NW SE	Clear, light snow ev'g.
16	45	46	30	SW WSW	Rain A. M. clear P. M.
17	14	20	21	SW	Clear day cloudy ev'g.
18	23	32	27	SW	Clear & blustering day
19	4	17	16	NNE SE	Clear day cloudy eve.
20	31	41	38	SE SW	Generally cloudy
21	36	45	37	S	Calm and foggy
22	34	36	34	NNE	Foggy and calm day
23	35	39	35	NNE NE	Calm and foggy day
24	34	38	36	NE NW	Cloudy day and evening
25	39	40	35	NW WSW	Rainy day & evening
26	30	29	26	NW SW	Cloudy morn. clear day
27	25	34	34	SW NW	Cloudy snow at evening
28	33	36	20	SW WSW	Clear and blustering
29	20	28	36	WSW WSW	Cloudy day & evening
30	40	44	40	SW SW	Foggy, cloudy, rain.
31	32	30	16	NNE SE	Snow day and evening

Mean average for the Month, 33°. 24
Mean do. of January, 1832, 30°. 46
Mean do. of Jan. 1828, which was the warmest in the last 12 years, 34°. 58
Mean do. of Jan. 1827, the coldest in last 12 years, 25°. 05
Mean do. of Jan. for the last 12 years, 29°. 59

REMARKS.—This Month, it appears, has given us an average of nearly 3 degrees warmer than Jan. of last year; 8 degrees above that of Jan. 1827, the coldest in last 12 years; 1.4 deg. cooler than Jan. 1828, the warmest in last 12 years, and nearly 4 deg. warmer than the average of Jan. for same period.

Nearly twenty days of the month has been cloudy, foggy and rain, and a little snow has fallen two or three times, but was soon carried off by the warm rains and sun.—The 4th and 5th days of the month were remarkably warm and pleasant, the therm. being at 53 degrees; our Harbor, and the River continues unobstructed by ice, and every thing at present indicates that of a mild Winter.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1833.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
FEBRUARY.				
2 Saturday,	7 3	4 57	6 36	4 13
3 Sunday,	7 2	4 58	7 26	5 19
4 Monday,	7 1	4 59	8 15	
5 Tuesday,	7 0	5 0	9 0	5 18
6 Wednesday,	6 59	5 1	9 43	6 36
7 Thursday,	6 58	5 2	10 21	7 52
8 Friday,	6 57	5 3	11 2	9 6

Full Moon 4th day, 2h 2min. in Afternoon.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Jan. 28.

(Reported for the Boston Advertiser & Patriot)

At Market this day, 396 Beef Cattle, 9 Cows and Calves, and 500 Sheep.
PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The quality of cattle not so good as last week, but the prices were well supported. We shall hereafter alter the head of our quotations in such a manner as to call Prime the best, except a yoke or two which happens at market occasionally, as will be perceived below, viz. one yoke of choice cattle fatted by Maj. H. Upson of Berlin, Conn. were taken for something more than \$6.—We quote prime at \$5 50 a 6; good at 5 a 50; thin at 4 a 5.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$19, 23, 25 and \$29 75.

Sheep.—A few only were noticed for which we obtained the price, varying from \$3 to 5 50; a few were probably sold for less, and a few for considerable more than our quotations.

(From the Boston Courier.)
PRICES OF WOOL at Boston, Jan. 28.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 56 a 65 cents per lb.; American full blood washed wool 50 to 55 cts.; do 3-4 do. 42 to 45; 1-2 do. 37 to 40; 1-4 do. 33 to 36; superfine pulled lambs, 50 to 52; 1st sort, 40 to 42; 2d do. 31 to 33; 3d do. 25 to 30; spinning 1st sort, 40 to 50 cts. per lb.

MARRIED.
In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. William S. Barker to Miss Mary S. Bailey, daughter of the late Mr. Paul Bailey of this town.
On same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Kent, Mr. James B. Cahoon to Miss Lydia C. Carter, both of this town.

At Dartmouth, (Mass.) on the 25th ult. William Willbor, Esq. of Little Compton, to Mrs. Deborah Chase, of Providence.

DIED.
At Nansemond County, Virginia, on the 12th ult. after a short illness, Mr. Robert Cozzen, son of Mr. Joseph Cozzen of this town, in the 45th year of his age.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.

Monday, Jan. 28.—brig Gov. Coddington, Dennis, of this port, 11 days from Havana bound to New-York.—Left there Jan. 16th, Ship Charlotte, Church, of Bristol, disc.; Brig Fame, Vinson; Nereus, Cole; and Sampson, Purkis, of Providence, all waiting cargo; Rising States, Cady, for do. in 6 days; Mary Ann, Bowen, for Sinal in 6; Sarah Lee, Gladding, for New-Orleans in 5; sch'r Rising States, Munro, uncertain; brig Candace, Northam, ditto.—These are only list of vessels we could obtain.—The U. S. sloops of war Vandalia and St. Louis, were in port.—Jan. 16th, off the Isaacs, ran three ships, one of them supposed to be the Wm. Engs. Stanhope, from this port for Havana.

Sch'r James Barbour, Baxter, from Providence for Philadelphia; Gen. Marion, Wilbour, from do. for Norfolk.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.—Brig Wm. Tell, Riley, 30 days from Tenerife bound to New-York. Left no American vessels.

Sch'r Cherub, Hoskins, of Newburyport, 5 days from Baltimore for Boston.

Sch'r Frances L. Kennedy, Patten, of Portsmouth, 4 days from Norfolk for Naham.

Sch'r Caroline, Gilbert, of Gloucester, from Providence for Wilmington.

Sch'r Paramount, Cross, 7 days from Portsmouth, N. H. for Norfolk.

Sch'r Angelina, Drinkwater, 5 days from Portland for Baltimore.

Sch'r Express, Glover, from Nantucket for New-York.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Sch'r Adeline, Baker, 5 days from Norfolk for New-York.

Friday, Feb. 1.—Steam-Boat Benj. Franklin, Coleman, from New-York—Capt. C. informs, that this morning, about 10 miles to the eastward of Watch Hill light, saw a schooner ashore, supposed to be one of the Boston Line of Packets; her sails were loose, she had bilged, and the sea was washing over her decks. Sailed this day, Brig Gov. Coddington Dennis; Wm. Tell, Riley; and sch'r Pocahontas, Bailey—all for New-York.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At New-Orleans Jan. 14th, Brig Sea-Bird, Carr, from Havana; Juno, Maybury, loading for Providence.

EVERY'S Examination.

A CORRECT Report of the Examination of the Rev E. K. AVERY, Minister of the Church in Bristol, who was charged with the Murder of SARAH M. CORWELL.—Taken from the minutes of Wm. R. Staples, Esq. Counsel for the State—Price 12 1-2 Cents—For Sale by Wm & J. H. BARBER.

TEETH.

DR. MOORE will attend to filling, filing, dressing, and various other operations on the TEETH, calculated to prevent their decay, and preserve their beauty, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. at his office, No. 93, Thames street.

TEETH.

At all times extracted in the most careful manner.

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN MARSH, Jun. HAS just Removed to his New Store No. 135, Thames-street, next South of Mr. J. F. Townsend's, where may be found, perhaps, the most extensive Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ever offered in Newport, of every description and price.

A L S O.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S India Rubbers.

Boots & Shoes of every kind, made to measure, of the best materials and substantial work—and particular attention paid to repairing.

Newport, Feb. 2.

THE Person who borrowed "The Life of Mary Flecher," many months ago, is requested to return it to the Owner.

Newport, 12th mo. 29th

AUCTIONS.

This Day,

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, on STEVEN'S Wharf, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

TWO MASTS, one broken Cambruse, a set of condemned standing and running Riggings, and the remains of a Jib, flying jib and square-sail.

J. C. SHAW, Auc'r.

On Monday next,

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold in front of Mr. FOWNSEND'S Coffee House,

25 Shares in the Capital Stock of the R. I. UNION BANK.—Conditions at the time of Sale.

Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.

JUST OPENED,

At No. 1 Hermitage Court, Opposite the Arcade!

A COMPLETE Assortment of superior Sewing COTTON.

Also, Two Boxes of SHOES—very nice HATS at Two Dollars each.

Newport, Feb. 2.

New-York and Boston Steam Boat Company.

Fare 25c. from NEWPORT, and found.

Connecticut Lottery class 46

DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$10,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

Connect. Lottery, class 46

DRAWS ON MONDAY.

\$5,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Feb. 2.

Connect. Lottery, class 51

DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$10,000 Highest Prize,

Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

Connect. Lottery, No. 46,

DRAWS ON MONDAY.

\$5,000 highest Prize.

Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of

C. R. CAHOONE.

Newport, Feb. 2.

LIST of Combination Numbers,

drawn in

Maine State Lottery, class 23

22 13 5 27 39 43 59 58 26

Grand State Lottery, class 51.

55 13 52 9 12 51 41 7 27

Connec. Lottery, class 46, ex.

9 6 33 14 47 49 13 29 55

Newport, Feb. 2.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Guardian of person and estate of JOHN R. SHEARMAN, requests all persons having demands, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to him.

B. B. HOWLAND.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1833.

PROBATE NOTICES.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 22 1833

THE Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Peter D. Dean and William P. Dean, has lodged his Guardianship Accounts on their Estates for settlement and allowance. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to appear if they see cause, at a Special Court of Probate, to be holden at the Clerk's Office in Newport, on Saturday, the 9th day of Feb. next, at 6 o'clock p. m. and be heard: at which time and place said Accounts will be taken into consideration for settlement and allowance.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, Jan. 7, 1833,

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BAILEY, late of Tiverton, dec. is this day presented for approval, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a Copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and be heard.

A true Copy:—Witness,

ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

ATKINSON'S CASKET ;

OR GEMS OF
LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT
A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

EACH Number contains 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of Music. The work terms at the end of the year a Volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

The compactly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now publishing will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he earnestly asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists of the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expense of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the Engravings will continue to be as heretofore: Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both in Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Pottery, Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest, and amuse.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work.

Considering the many extra expenditures, the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2 50; or for six months, paid until the end of the year.

SAUEL G. ATKINSON, Publisher
Philadelphia, April 5, 1832.

Subscriptions for the CASKET, will be received at this Office, and forwarded immediately to the Publisher.
Newport, Jan. 12.

Morrison's Hygeian

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
Of the British College of Health, London.

HEALTH.—While in the enjoyment of health, few people think of availing themselves of the opportunity which it offers of fortifying their systems against the attacks of disease which they might easily do, by a light course of the Hygeian Medicines; which, although efficacious in restoring health when lost, presents in a reliable and pleasant preventive of contagious and epidemic complaints. They operate, in cases of dyspepsia, with the unerring certainty of that most dangerous of all species, gastric acid, in removing those morbid, jaundic humors, which cover and render inert the digestive organs of the stomach, in purifying the blood, and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone of feeling, and enabling the stomach to receive and retain whatever kind of food, either animal or vegetable, which usage has sanctioned as fit for nourishing the human frame. In no case have they ever failed in effecting a cure, when properly persevered in, no matter what may have been the nature of the complaint.

Upwards of one thousand references can be given in this city and vicinity, and besides several written acknowledgements.

The system of physiology upon which the efficacy of these medicines is established, is extremely simple, and may be easily comprehended; it recognizes in the human frame but one disease, which, taken at its origin, is denominated *torpidity of the blood*, connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs, however various may be the appearance and symptoms in which it appears upon the surface of the body. People afflicted with hypochondria, vertigo or pimples, and immediate and permanent relief from the use of these medicines. To ladies, in particular, they strongly recommend themselves, among other things, as a cosmetic, as they render the skin clear and smooth, and prevent it of all deformities and bad humors.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has got information of two or three individuals in this city attempting to counterfeit the above medicine, and that is their intention to send them into the country to be sold, hereby cautioning all persons against the same, and that none are genuine except those sold by himself in Providence, by SAMUEL A. HILEY, of Furrillville, and DAVID MELVILLE, South Wing of the L. Union Bank Building, in Newport. The public are therefore particularly requested not to purchase, without asking for the Certificate of Dr. H. SHEPHERD ROY, which will clearly show the impostors. The names of these individuals who are making so base a attempt, would be published, but the subscribers having obtained information of a gentleman who requested his name should not be brought forward at present, further enquiry will be made when they shall appear.

H. HENSHAW, Sole Hygeian Agent
for the State of Rhode Island
Office No. 51, South Main-street, Providence
May 18, 1832.

Shooting and Fishing TACKLE.

A COMPLETE Assortment at all times on hand, at W. GIFFS' Grocery and Variety Store, Head of Gardner's Wharf, in Thames-street, a few rods south of the Custom-House, viz.:—Superior double and single barrel Guns, (made by the most approved London manufacturers) and almost every article connected with the use of the Gun.—Also, Fishing tackle in all its variety.

Gentlemen who are not provided with Guns are informed, that a good assortment is kept to let by the day, with equipments necessary for shooting—and Strangers can receive information as to the best places on the Island for finding the different kinds of game.

The Subscriber has made arrangements in New-York, that will enable him (if required) to furnish any article in the above list, (expressly to order) at a few hours notice; and assure those Gentlemen who may patronize him that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to gratify their wishes.

Shooting and Fishing Parties can be furnished with Refreshments and Liquors of the best quality, at a short notice.
Newport, Jan. 26.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode-Island, held at the Bank on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz.:—Audley Clarke, S. Fowler Gardner, James Hammond, S. A. Robinson, Nathan B. Hammett, J. G. Whitehouse, Wm. C. Gibbs.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.

S. FOWLER GARDNER, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 9.

Newport Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Bank, held at their Bank Room on Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1833, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—Samuel Vernon, John Williams, Simon Newton, William Vernon, Isaiah Crooker, jun. William S. Nichols, Stephen B. Cornell, William Stevens, and Russell Coggeshall.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Samuel Vernon was chosen President, and

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 4.

2000lbs. BUTTER

SWEET'S
SWEET BUTTER is come,
It is Good—It is Cheap—
It is at CELLAR, No. 1,
CHURCH-STREET.

His Old Customers, and others, are requested to call and supply themselves.
Newport, Dec. 29.

YOUR HEALTH.

At TILLEY's,
THE Real Hygeian or self-protecting medicine, can be bought in the shape of Snuffs, made of India Rubber;

Ladies 75 to 100 cents; Gentlemen's, 100 to 125 cents—very cheap at wholesale.—One ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.
Newport, Nov. 17.

Lackawanna COAL

IN Lots to suit Purchasers, for Sale at the NEWPORT STEAM FACTORY.

E. W. LAWTON, Agent.
Newport, Dec. 1.

GERMAN'S White Lead,

MADE ONLY BY THE SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN SALEM, (MASS.)

THIS WHITE LEAD is made by a new process recently discovered by a celebrated German Chemist, who has a Patent right for the whole French Empire, for 15 years, and who has instructed this Company exclusively in the art of making it for the whole United States.

In compactness, whiteness, beauty and durability, it is far superior to any other ever made in this country or in Europe. One pound of it in its dry state, ground with one-third of its weight in Oil, will cover upwards of 30 per cent. more surface than an equal weight of any other White Lead, mixed with the same quantity of Oil, and be of a much more brilliant white.

Two coats of it will cover equal to three coats of other White Lead.

One pound of this Lead mixed with one pound of Paris White and ground in Oil, will be superior in whiteness to two pounds of Pure White Lead, made by the usual process and will cover more than double the surface.

Painters must be careful not to add too much Oil to this Lead in using it.

GENTLEMEN wishing to give to their Houses a durable covering, together with a beautiful outward appearance, will accomplish their object by using this Article.

The above LEAD is for Sale, by
Henshaw & Co.

Agents for the Salem Lead Manufacturing Co.
No. 33, India Street, Boston.
Boston, March 15, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Guardian to the persons and estates of *Eliza Coggeshall, Anne Coggeshall, Ruth Coggeshall, and Oliver H. P. Coggeshall*, minor children of *Josiah Coggeshall*, dec. and having given bonds according to law, he therefore requests all persons interested in the said estates to govern themselves accordingly.
SIMEON COGGESHALL, Guardian.
Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1832.

NOTICE.

SEVENTEEN Boxes of MACHINERY was put on board of the Sloop EAGLE of this port, on the 12th instant, while laying in New York by some person unknown.—The only direction on the Boxes was "NEWPORT," and as no person has appeared to claim the property, it is supposed to have been put on board by mistake.—The owner or owners can receive the same by paying charges, on application to
Wm. & J. VARS.
Newport, Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH FISH, are hereby notified, that the 2d Dividend on his Estate will be paid on and after the 20th inst. on application to
S. A. ROBINSON, } Assignees.
W. C. POTTER, }
Newport, Dec. 8.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th February next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of
1,000,000 BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average when burned, eight inches, by four inches, by two and a half inches. They must be of the best quality of merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon or pale bricks, must not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and no soft or very pale bricks will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one-eighth of the whole, and none of these that are much warped, will be received.—The proportion of broken Bricks must not exceed two per cent. At least, 100,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the Summer and Autumn of the year, at such periods as may suit the convenience of the Contractor, provided there be always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Should any person desire to furnish the stated number of Bricks, of a less number, or a size different from that given above, they will please to accompany their proposals with a statement of the length, breadth and thickness, of a well burned Brick, of the kind they wish to supply.

Before forming the Contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer's Office, at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payment will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.—All communications touching this subject, to be directed to *Brevet Col. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, U. S. Engineers, Newport, R. I.*

JOS. G. TOTTEN, Lt. Col. Eng'rs
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I.
January 3d, 1833.

The publishers of the Herald of the Times, R. I. Republican, Warren (R. I.) Star, of the Portland Bath, Gardner, Halliwell, Wiscasset, Thomaston, Bucksport, Bangor and Belfast (Me.) papers; of the Portsmouth, N. H. papers; Newburyport, Salem, Taunton, New Bedford and Fall-River, Mass. papers; Boston Patriot; Stonington, New-London, Middletown and Hartford (Ct.) papers; of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, N. Y. American, Journal of Commerce, and of the Newburg Star, will please give the above notice four insertions, and forward their Accounts.

50,000 Bushels of SAND,

for Mortar.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber, until the 1st of March next inclusive, for the delivery on the wharf at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of 50,000 Bushels of SAND, for Stone mortar.

The Sand must be clean, coarse, and free from pebbles. The Proposals must be accompanied by a fair sample thereof. The delivery to commence on the 1st of April next, and to be made in such quantities, and at such times, as the progress of the work may require.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, Lt. Col. Eng'rs.
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I.
January 3, 1833.

The publishers of the Herald of the Times, R. I. Republican, Warren Star, and Fall-River Monitor, will please give the above two insertions, and forward their Accounts.

Select Singing SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber intends opening SELECT SINGING SCHOOL on Friday Evening, the 4th of January next, (chiefly for Sacred Music,) provided a sufficient number of Scholars should offer. A course of 12 Lessons is contemplated.—Terms \$1, if paid in advance, or \$1 25, if at the close of the lessons.

C. A. VAN VLECK.
Newport, Dec. 22.

NEW ALE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends that he has commenced BREWING, and will have NEW ALE ready for delivery in a few days. He takes this opportunity of thanking them for their support, and solicits a continuance of the same.—Grains may be had at the Brewery every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, price 3 cents per bushel, and Yeast by the gallon at all times.

THO'S EVANS.
Newport, Sept. 29.

MANSION-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has a former Mansion House, formerly the Roger Williams Hotel, opposite the Court House, and having fitted and furnished it throughout, in a superior style, are ready for the reception of company. This House is in a more elevated and healthy situation than any other, and from its piazzas commands an extensive view of the town. The subscribers engage, that so far as a rich table, choice wines, and attentive servants are concerned, no House shall surpass it.
BLAKE & BARTLETT.
Providence, Sept. 20.

For Sale,

TWO-STORY Dwelling House, with a large and excellent Garden, situated in the Village called Mumford's Mills, South-Kings-town.—ALSO, 60 Acres of Land, a short distance from the House, situated in Richmond.—The above will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for land on the Island.—For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber
DAVID BUFFUM
Middletown, 10th mo. 2d, 1832

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ENGS & Co.,
Have removed their Hardware Store, four doors South of the Old Stand, to No. 132.—Known as the Perry, or Lopez Estate.—Their Lumber Yard being on the adjoining Wharves.—Stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, & LUMBER, as heretofore.
Newport, May 12.

NEW Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON,
Has just received, and offers for Sale AT THE STORE IN THE Merchant's Back Building A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Wines,—Madeira, Sicily, Tene rille Canary, dry and sweet Malaga brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Rouillon and Champagne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Outard and Dupuy, Siquette.—RUM, Old Jamaica, St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country.

Teas,—Gysson, Young Hyson, Hyson, &c.—Long, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havana white and brown; St. Croix; loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Lagnira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate, prunes, olives, capers, anchovies, ginger, cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Lorillard's, macabean, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.
Newport, May 12.

OIL, FLOUR, &c.

70 Bbls. spring strained SPERM OIL 100 do. Philadelphia FLOUR
40 Boxes No. 1 Soap; 3 do. Castile do.
300 half-boxes No. 2 Soap.
100 bbls. Mess No. 1 & 2 Beef, Boston inspection.
3 boxes brown Sugar—10 bbls. Gin
20 bales 4 4 Sheetings—1500 do. Hams
50 casks—Thomaston & Smithfield Lime
German and Salem White Lead, in Oil, by the keg.

Linseed Oil by the barrel or gallon.
With other Goods, for Sale on long credit, by
JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Sept. 22.

Very cheap for cash

THE Subscribers, have a Quantity of SHOES, of various kinds and sizes, which can be purchased at Cost and

LESS, by an early application.—They continue to manufacture, at the old stand, Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and will warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship.
Sign of the BIG BOOT, 100 Thames-st.
DAVIS & POTTER.
Newport, April 7.

TO LET,

THAT well-known Stand, in Washington-Square, formerly owned and occupied by the late CHARLES FEEKE, consisting of a SHOP, with all the necessary Furniture for a Druggist, with a convenient Room in the rear.—It having been occupied for many years as an Apothecary's Shop, with an extensive run of custom, it would afford an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to establish himself in that business.—For terms, apply to
THOMAS BRINLEY.
Newport, May 14.

Farm for Sale.

THE BEAVER-TAIL Farm, situated on the South end of Conanicut, now improved by Mr. John Wilbor, containing 270 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling House, &c. and a valuable privilege for sea-weed.—For terms, &c. apply to
S. FOWLER GARDNER.
Newport, June 23.

TAKEN up by Richard Fish, on the 7th day of Dec. inst. in damage feasant on his land in the town of Tiverton, One two-year old red STEER, with some white about the face, and no artificial mark;—Also at the same time and place, One other two-year old Steer, of a yellowish colour, with some white on the brisket and belly, and a white spot on the right hind leg, and is marked with a hind gad on the right ear All of which the said Richard Fish has this day given me notice.
Attest, ASA GRAY, Town Clerk
Tiverton, Dec. 15, 1832

School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind, in use in Town and Country, consisting of Geographies of every kind, Olney's, Cummings, Woodbridge's, Morse's do.;—Colburn's Arithmetic, Smith's and Murray's Grammar;—den's, Webster's, Murray's, and Cuming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 Ream; Letter Do. of various kinds.

ALSO,
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Of every description, and price.
May 26, 1832.

FLOUR.

175 Bbls. Superior Howard-St. FLOUR just landed, for Sale by
JOSHUA SAYER
Newport, Nov. 24.

TAX, for 1832.

THE subscriber, Collector of the TAX voted in June last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collecting of said Tax, and respectfully request all those indebted, to be same without delay, at No. 9, Market square.

JOSEPH MARTIN
Newport, Dec. 1.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.
S. F. NORTHAM
Newport, Dec. 22.

FOR RENT,

And Possession given immediately.
THE HERMITAGE, lately erected, is completely surrounded with Trees, Shrubby Grape Vines, and is one of the most pleasant situations in Newport.—Inquire of
Wm. JAMES TILLEY
Newport, Dec. 1.

TO LET.

A large well finished and pleasantly situated HOUSE, and Garden, Washington-street, on the Point, directly opposite the Robinson Estate.—Apply
SAMUEL W. VINSON.
Newport, Dec. 1.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, five miles from Newport, on the west road, the property of the late Moses Thurston, dec. containing 78 Acres of good Land, with an excellent privilege for sea manure. It has on it a large and convenient Dwelling House, barn, crib, &c. and is a very eligible situation for accommodation of Boarders.—For terms, apply to
WILLIAM THURSTON.
Newport, Dec. 9.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR respectfully inform the Printers of the U. S. to whom they have long been individually known as established Lette Founders, that they have now formed a Co-partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & Co.—Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines pica. The book and new type being in the most modern light and style.

WHITE, HAGAR, & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept on sale, and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B.—Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to \$5 in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
Wm. HAGAR,
New-York, Nov. 9, 1832